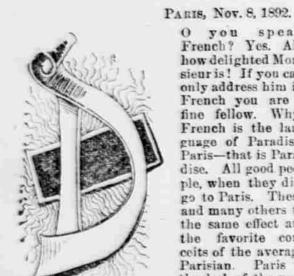
PARIS AND PARISIANS.

In the Beautiful Capital of the French.

A City of Magnificent Distances-"Republique Français"-"Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite"-Gay Life-The Cafe-An Eventful History-Sunday in Paris-Love of Americans for Paris.



O you speak French? Yes. Ah, how delighted Monsieur is! If you can only address him in French you are a fine fellow. Why, French is the lan-

guage of Paradise. Paris-that is Paradise. All good people, when they die, go to Paris. These and many others to the same effect are the favorite conceits of the average Parisian. Paris is the hub of the universe - not Boston, oh, no! The world

of gayety centers in this city. Frivolity and light-heartedness prevail and hold high carni-

Americans seem to have a peculiar passion for Paris and things Parisian. Can it be that the American nature is akin to that of the French, or is it merely a liking for a city artistic in design and magnificent in execution Which ever way this is answered the fact remains that Paris to the American traveler is a strong drawing card. A Summer vacation must be spent there, and a trip to the Orient must include the city both on the outward and return journeys.

A week in Paris! That expresses my own experience. A week in the midst of a city whose greatest life is after the business hour is over. A few days of gayety which will only serve to make me appreciate the duliness of Spanish half-desolated towns, perhaps, and will again give scope for the decorative genius | that mob stubbornly fought their way step by with his face turned toward Mecca. That is the route I am now following.

Yet, a week in Paris is worth the exertion of Foing there. It is probably easier to leave at simply playing his flute, as we read in mythol- lodged from each succeeding barricade, they the end of that time than to stay three months. | ogy, but everything represents hard and per- | endeavored to fire or blow up the buildings. One cannot see all the sights in that time, yet | sistent labor. can get a very good idea of the city and its inhabitants. "Tempus is fugitive," as college boys say, and we must hurry to keep pace.

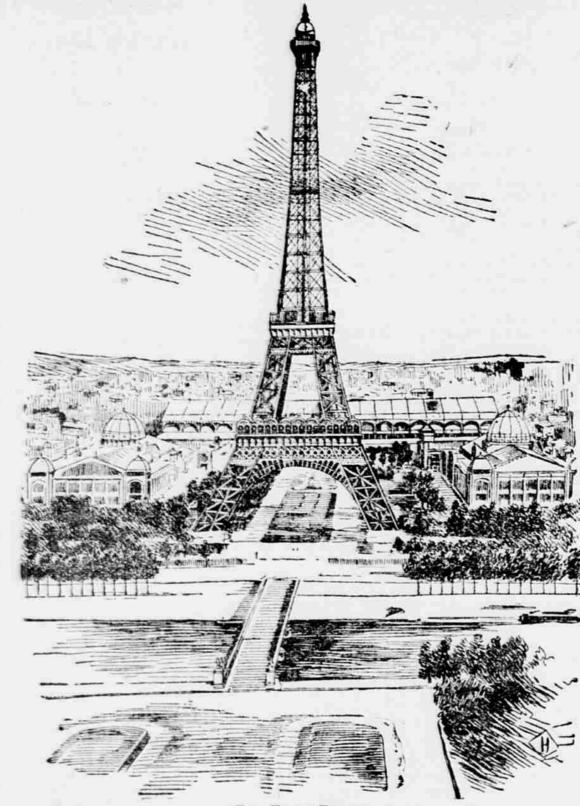


AT THE CAFE.

broad and straight avenues lined with rows of trees. Its broad boulevards, again, make one reflect on the gloominess of London and most English cities. Paris, although an old city, has been remodeled. Hundreds of houses have been demolished to make room for these beautiful streets, which are now the pride of the

Take, for instance, the last great change made in the construction of the Grand Opera. This was constructed by the late Emperor. To furnish a site for this great structure more than 400 houses were demolished. This number is not surprising when you consider that the structure covers nearly three acres. The completion of the building cost more than \$7,000,000.

The final and crowning triumph to this work was made by the order of the Republic. To show off the magnificent facade of the Opera they constructed the Avenue De L'Opera, three quarters of a mile in length, through a district occupied by innumerable little streets and passages. Now eight streets branch off from the open space about the Opera, and all of them are



THE EFFEL TOWER.

porth Africa, where the Mahometan sits about of the Frenchman. These little sketches will step through the heart of the city, until they serve to show with what lavishness the Paris- | were finally annihilated. They retreated from ians have spent money in beautifying their one public building to another, which seemed city. It has not been constructed by Apollo | to afford some protection. As they were dis-

The best view of city and surrounding coun-Paris is a city attractive at first sight, No French. After one has been taken up the 900 | buildings would not remain to gratify the lovone is wrong who calls it beautiful. It some- feet to the top platform he begins to feel the ers of art and the sciences. As it was, several magnitude of the structure capable of holding 10,000 people on the different platforms. The were destroyed and others seriously injured.

> "Republique Français." These are the words which seem to strike a sympathetic chord in the heart of the American. He immediately feels at home. At last he is in a country where Kings and their courts are no more. Then the next thing noticed is the words "Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite." These magic words assail his sight from every public building, above the portals of all churches, and in a prominent place on all official proclamations. Liberty, that is something; but equality, that is a decided transatlantic idea. It is not European, yet to find that here especially pleases the Americans. He retraces the foundation of that doctrine back to our own Revolution, France's tribute of the Bartholdi Statue to America is a grateful acknowledgment of the real origin of their republican ideas.

Yes, there is liberty; that is, freedom from royal and imperial arrogance and imposition. There is equality; every one can aspire to the highest offices. Birth is no longer the magic key to fame as it once was. That was (as we hope finally settled at the establishment of the present Republic. English newspapers, that dislike to grant anything to republican institutions, say that never in the history of France has there been such uniform prosperity as during the past 20 years. This is praise from an un willing source, and is all the more valuable. The Republic is becoming more and more firmly settled. The monarchists no longer make a bold face, as they are losing the support of the people. None of them have proved themselves worthy the position they aspire to.

Yet, in one sense, there is not liberty accord-

ing to the full American interpretation. There is a military yoke which bears heavily on the people. Everything is bent to a military standard. Soldiers are omnipresent. Barracks and stations are located in all convenient places. Every male citizen must undergo military training of four years. The whole is ruled with as strong a hand as ever an Emperor attempted. All barracks, magazines, military schools, etc., are surrounded by an impassable corridor of officialism. Woe be to the too-curious newspaper correspondent. He is liable to be packed off to the border some fine day and told not to return, just as the Military Attache of the U. S. Legation in Paris was recalled at the request of the French Government for knowing too much about the army.

At another time, when I have collected more data, I will tell just what is the effective strength of the French army, and what it could probably do in the event of the bursting of the war cloud ever hovering over Europe.

The history of Paris has been a very event-In no city have I seen such a magnificent | ful one. No city of modern times has witprospect as that to be seen from the Arc De | nessed such scenes of mob violence as this Triomphe. This are was constructed by Na- | metropolis. There is no need to go back as far polean I, when at the hight of his successes, I even as the St. Bartholomew massacre to find and is claimed to be the finest triumphal arch | tragic events. The history of the past century in existence. It is 160 feet high and 146 feet | mone has furnished the scenes of some terrible broad, and cost \$2,000,000. It is built on a high dramas. In that time, besides foreign wars, spot, and can be seen from almost any part of | there has been two revolutions and one comthe city. From this arch, as a center, radiate | mune, There have been exactly three Repub-



ON THE BOULEVARD.

other side of the arch is the Champs Elysees, present day.

to be called a park. magnificent boulevards of which the city boasts. | monument in the center of a large open square. These boulevards make a complete circuit of or "Place," as the French call it. the city, besides many others running in cross | The terrible history of the commune, or directions. As the city is growing so rapidly reign of blood, which followed the Franco- in Paris is that there is no concealment of the the present fortifications, constructed in 1841, Prussian war, is the great blot on the city's gay side of the city. It is all on the surface will no doubt soon have to be removed. This | history. The thousands of rioters composing | and exposed to the strongest light.

twelve magnificent avenues, each adorned with | lies, two Empires, and one Kingdom. What rows of trees. These avenues are all perfectly | nation can show a record equal to this accomstraight in plan and all slope upward toward the | panied with such apparently complete transarch. In one direction reaches out the avenue formation as there has been in each case? Yet, So the play-goers get very little of that soleading to the Bois de Bologne, the beautiful with all these drawbacks, the French Nation | called beauty-sleep, for they do not get home park of Paris. The continuation of this on the stands forth as one of the greatest powers of the until the morning is advancing.

which with its continuation through the Place | Paris has in nearly every case been the center | Concorde, Gardens of the Tuilleries and Louvre, of these great movements. Is there anyone leads directly to the Palace of the Louvre, a dis- who has not heard of the Bastile and the reign and devote their time and attention to their tance of about two miles. The Champs Elysees of the Guillotine? This is one of the best- trade. The store displays are most tempting, is a most beautiful avenue, almost broad enough | known events of modern history. The people made their first break toward liberty, although, As the city has grown the fortifications have of course, we all criticized their fury and unbeen extended. The space occupied by these justifiable methods. To-day all that remains successive defenses has been laid out into the to indicate the place of the Bastile is a lofty for sale.

Generally they were unsuccessful, thanks to the solidity of the structures. Had they suctry is obtained from the top of the Eiffel Tower, | ceeded in their attempts, to-day Notre Dame, that crowning monument to the genius of the | the Louvre, Pantheon, and dozens of other buildings which money alone cannot replace city looks just like a panoramic view. People | Yet, on the whole, it is a wonder the city walking along look like midgets moving about. | escaped as well as it did. The commune, composed of a Parisian mob, did more damage to the city than all the bombardment of the whole Prussian army.

These sentences bear repetition. They are the



STATUE (F LIBERTY.

two great exclamation points which remain fixed in the travelers' memory pouch. To drink coffee, wine, or absinthe in the cafe; to attend the theater or music hall at night, these | 7. W. D. Bynum, D.* are the two daily duties of the pleasure-loving Parisian. Some may dispense with the entertainment, but the cafe-never! The cafe is a distinct picture in the every-day life of the Parisian-and, indeed, for that matter, with the entire French townspeople. Here they make it a point to spend an hour or so drinking, talking, and reading the paper while the dinner digests. For refreshments they may take spirituous liquor, or perhaps only a consommation of coffee. Whatever the drink is, a certain time must be spent at the favorite establishment.

What grand establishments some of these cafes are! A large room or rooms with big plate-glass windows and brilliantly-lighted interiors-that is the case in epitome. There is no screen up or blind down to baffle the curious onlooker. Everything is as open as the day itself. On the boulevards, where there is plenty of space, hundreds of little tables are set out on the pavement in front of the establishments. In Summer these are occupied 3. Andrew Price, D.* 4. N. C. Blanchard, D.* 5. C. J. Boatner, D.* 6. S. M. Robertson, D.* by groups of men and women laughing and talking, and furnish a scene of gayety to be

seen in no other city. Indeed, women frequent the cafes as well as the sterner sex. Moreover, they seem to enjoy the exhilaration of a glass of wine as well as their brethren. Sometimes they form an almost equal proportion with the men.

Dozens of these cafes at places succeed one another in almost regular succession. There are some good points about them, too. There is little or no rowdiness such as characterizes the American saloon and the British publichouse. In fact, I do not know that I saw a drunken person while in the city.

I am not an advocate of drinking in any form; yet the French cafe seems to have the fewest objectionable features of any drinkingplaces I have ever seen. Everybody drinks, young and old, rich and poor. At a restaurant the prices for a meal almost always include a half bottle of wine. The quality varies with the price, but it is all wine just the same. There is little chance for serious temperance agitation here in France. There is no place for it to gain a foothold. Drinking is con-

sidered in the same light as eating. Theaters and variety entertainments exist everywhere, and all seem well patronized. The entertainments generally last until midnight.

Of course it would be wrong to say that all Paris belongs to the class above described. The business people are a very enterprising class and few can walk along the street or through the passages without pondering the question of parting with a franc or two. Novelties of all kinds form a large proportion of goods exposed

There is without doubt a gay life in every city. The man with money can purchase his pleasures of whatever kind. But the difference

Sunday in Paris is the great gala day. Everything is open for enjoyment, and all places of entertainment are crowded as on no other day. Dry-goods stores and many others are closed. Yet, a certain proportion of such stores as those are open. On the other hand, cafes, theaters, museums and other centers of attraction reap their harvest on Sunday. Picture galleries and all public buildings are open free to the public on that day, and are the most visited. An agitation such as was carried on in regard to the World's Fair in closing it on Sunday would have no show at all in Paris. To close any place of resort on Sunday would be to bring it into ignominy.

In the Puritan sense there is no Sunday or Sabbath Day here. The churches are frequented some, but not apparently by the majority. The masses make it a rule to enjoy themselves in a purely secular way; such as | 17. attending places of amusement, or some other frivolous manner.

It seems to me that the masses are approaching the same condition of unbelief as was common in the time of Voltaire. Religion is merely a question of doing no harm to your fellow man. As to piety, that is entirely out of the question. There is a State church to be sure-Catholic. The churches are visited for confession, and the people bow, prostrate themselves, etc. This, however, is all mere outward manifestation. Religion consists in the living.

The priests may be partly to blame for this state of belief, or rather unbelief. The Catholic Church has confessedly been in favor of the restoration of the monarchy. No doubt this action on the part of the priests has alienated a goodly number of conscientious republicans. What is the real cause no one can fully explain. The fact is the only reality.

Paris is truly the center of fashions. The Parisians understand the art of dressing. The women are not more beautiful than many others, but they fully understand the art of enhancing their natural beauty by the aid of all sorts of devices.

The men dress with equal good taste, and frequently appear in the streets with a suit which many would consider fit for evening dress. Yet it is thus the world goes. Each nation has its hobby. It may be dress with one, and something even more frivolous with another. We must always judge our neighbors | 11. Joseph Scranton, R. with a great deal of charity.

France at present has no love for royalty; yet the city abounds in relics of former Kings. The Palace of Versailles is of such immensity that a traveler can wander about in the halls for hours, and I might almost say days. It is not much wonder that the people grew tired of a ruling family whose main object was personal enjoyment. Some people utter a sigh of sympathy at the fate of some of the royalty. As | W. V. Lucas, R. At | J. A. Pickler, R.* At for myself I do not pity them. They, as a class, did not hesitate to inflict pain and suffering on their subjects who displeased them. Therefore they only fell victims to the same spirit. I glory in the fact that France has seemingly firmly grasped the republican idea. So I say, Vive La Republique! N. O. WINTER.

THE 53d CONGRESS. A Complete List of the Members of the Lower House.

The House of Representatives of the 53d Congress will consist of 356 members under the apportionment of 1891. From complete and revised returns the following list by States gives Paris is beautiful! The Parisians are gay! a Democratic majority of 98 over all-226 Democrats, 114 Republicans, and 14 People's Party, with two members to be elected in Rhode Island. The present Congress stands 232 Democrats, 86 Republicans, and nine Farmer's Alliance:

> ALABAMA. 6. J. H. Bankhead, D.* 7. W. H. Denson, D. 1. R. H. Clark, D.* 2. J. F. Stallings, D. 3. William C. Oates, D.* 8. Joseph Wheeler, D.* 4. Gaston A. Robins, D. | 9. Lewis W. Turpin, D. 5. James E. Cobb, D.* ARKANSAS.

> 1. P. D. McCulo'h, jr., D. 4. William L. Terry, D.*
> 2. C. R. Breck'ridge, D.* 5. H. A. Dinsmore, D.
> 3. Thomas C. McRae, D.* 6. Robert Neil, D. 1. Thomas J. Geary, D. * | 5. E. F. Loud, R. *

2. A. Caminetti, D.* 3. W. B. English, D. 6. Marion Cannon, D. 7. Olin Welborn, D. 4. James J. Maguire, D. ! COLORADO. 1. Lafe Pence, P. 12. John C. Bell, P.

CONNECTICUT. 1. Lewis Sperry, D.*
2. James P. Pigott, D.
3. Charles A. Russell, R.
4. R. E. DeForest, D.* DELAWARE. 1. John W. Causey, D.*

FLORIDA. 1. S. R. Mallory, D.* 12. C. M. Cooper, D. GEORGIA.

1 Rufus E. Lester, D.*
2. Benj. E. Russell, D.
3. Charles F. Crisp, D.*
4. Charles L. Moses, D.*
5. L. F. Livingston, D.*
6. Thos. B. Cabaniss, D.

1. Willis Sweet, R.*

ILLINOIS. J. C. Black, D.) At | 10.7P. S. Post, R.* A. Hunter, D. Large H. Benj. F Marsh, R. L. E. McGann, D.*
 A. C. Durborow, D.*
 Julius Goldzier, D.*
 Jos. G. Cannon, R. A. J. Hopkins, R.* | 16. G. W. Fithian, D.* Robert R. Hitt, R.* T. J. Henderson, R.* 18. W. S. Forman, D.* Lewis Stewart, D.* 19. Jas. R. Williams, D.* H. K. Wheeler, R. | 20. Geo. W. Smith, R.*

A. H. Taylor, D.
 John L. Bretz, D.*

17. Edward Lane, D.* INDIANA. 8. E. V. Brookshire, D.*
9. Daniel Waugh, R.*

4. W. S. Holman, D.* 11. A. N. Martin, D.* 5. Geo. W. Cooper, D.* | 12. W. F. McNagney, D. 6. H. U. Johnson, R.* 13. Charles G. Conn. D. IOWA. | 7 J. A. T. Hull, R.* John H. Gear, R. 2. Walter I. Hayes, D.* S. W. P. Hepburn, R. 3. D. B. Henderson, R. 9. W. L. Hagar, R.

3. Jason B. Brown, D.* 10. Thos. Hammond, D.

4. Thos. Updegraff, R. 10. J. P. Dolliver, R.* 5. R. G. Cousins, R. 11. Geo. D. Perkins, R.* 5. R. G. Cousins, R. 6. John F. Lacey, R. KANSAS. W. A. Harris, P. At | 4. Chas. E. Curtis, R. 5. John Davis, P. 6. Wm. Baker, P. Large.

1. Case Broderick, R.* 2. H. L. Moore, P. 7. Jerry Simpson, P. 3, Thos. J. Hudson, D. KENTUCKY.

1. W. J. Stone, D.*
2. W. T. Ellis, D.*
3. J. H. Goodnight, D.*
3. J. B. McCreary, D.* 4. A. B. Montgomery, 9. T. H. Paynter, D.* D.* 5. Asher G. Caruth, D. 11. Silas Adams, R. 6. A. S. Berry, D. LOUISIANA.

MAINE. 1. T. B. Reed. R.* 3. S. L. Milliken, R.* 2. N. Dingley, jr., R.* | 4. C. A. Boutelle, R.* MARYLAND. 1. R. F. Brattan, D. | 4. Isldor Rayner, D.* 2. J. F. C. Talbott, D. | 5. Barnes Compton, D.* 3. H. W. Rusk, D.* | 6. Wm. M. McKaig, D.* MASSACHUSETTS.

1. John C. Crosby, D. * [8, S. W. McCall, R. 2. Fred H. Gillett, R. 3. Jos. H. O'Neill, D.*
3. Jos. H. Waiker, R.*
4. L. D. Apsley, R. 11. Wm. F. Draper, R. 4. L. D. Apsley, R. 5. M. T. Stevens, D.* 12. Elijah A. Morse, R.* Wm. Cogswell, R. 113. C. S. Randall, R.* 7. H. C. Lodge, R.* MICHIGAN.

1. J. Logan Chipm'n, D.* 7. J. R. Whiting, D.* 2. Jas. S. Gorman, D.* 8. Wm. 9. Linton, R. 3. J. C. Burrows, R.**** 9. John W. Moon, R. H. F. Thomas, R.
 G. F. Richardson, D.
 John Avery, R.
 D. D. Aitken, R.
 S. M. Stephenson, R.* MINNESOTA.

1. James A. Tawney, R. 5. Loren Fletcher, R. 2. J. T. McCleary, R. 6. D. B. Searle, R. 3. O. M. Hall, D.* 7. H. E. Boen, P. 4. A. R. Kiefer, R. * MISSISSIPPI. 1. John M. Allen, D. 5. John S. Williams, D. 2. J. C. Kyle, D. 6. T. R. Stockdale, D. 7. 2. J. C. Kyle, D.* 3. T. C. Catchings, D. 177. C. E. Hooker, D. 4. H. D. Money, D.

MISSOURI. 1. W. H. Hateh, D.*
2. U. S. Hatl, D.

9. Beauchamp Clark, D.
10. Richard Bartholdt, R. 2. U. S. Hall, D. 3. A. T. Dockery, D.* 11. Charles F. Joy, R. 4. D. D. Burnes, D.
5. J. C. Tarsney, D.*
6. D. A. DeArmond, D.*
7. J. T. Heard, D.*
11. Charles F. Joy, R.
12. Seth W. Cobb, D.*
13. R. W. Fyan, D.*
14. Marshall Arnold, D.*
15. C. H. Morgan, D. 8. R. P. Bland, D.*

MONTANA. 1. C. S. Hartman, R. NEBRASKA.

1. Wm. J. Bryan, D.* 4. E. J. Hainer, R. 2. D. H. Mercer, R. 5. W. A. McKeighan, P.* 3. G. W. Mciklejohn, R. 6. O. M. Kem, P.* NEVADA.

1. F. G. Newlands, P. NEW HAMPSHIRE. L. Charles F. Stone, D. | 2. H. W. Parker, D. 1. H.C.Loudenslager, R. 2. John J. Gardner, R. 3. J.A.Geissenhainer D* 4. Johnston Cornish, D. 5. C. A. Cadmus, D.* 6. Thos. D. English, D.* 7. George B. Fielder, D. 8. John T. Dunn, D.

James W. Covert, D.* | 18. Jacob Le Fever, R. John M. Claney, D.* | 19. Chas. D. Haines, D. 20. Chas. Tracev. D. Jos. C. Hendrix, D. Wm. J. Coombs, D. John H. Graham, D. 22. N. M. Curtis, R.* 23. John M. Wever, R.* Thos. F. Magner, D.* Franklin Bartlett, D. 24. C. A. Chickering, R. 25. H. W. Bentley, D. Edw. J. Dunnhy. D. T. J. Campbell, D.* 26. George W. Ray, R.* Dan'i E. Sickles, D. James J. Belden, R. A. J. Cummings, D. . Sereno E. Payne, R. W. B. Cockran, D.* 29. Charles W. Gillet, R. J. W. Wadsworth, R. J. De W. Warner, D 5 John R. Fellows, D. John Van Voorhis, R. Ashbel P. Fitch, D.* D. N. Lockwood, D.* William Ryan, D. 33. Charles Daniels, R. Francis Marvin, R. | 34. W. B. Hooker, R.

NORTH CAROLINA. W. A. B. Branch, D.* | 6. S. B. Alexander, D.* 7. J. S. Henderson, D. 8. Wm. H. Bower, D. 2. F. A. Woodard, D. 3. Benj. F. Grady, D.* 9. W. T. Crawford, D. 4. Benj. F. Bunn, D. 5, Thos. Settle, R.

NORTH DAKOTA. 1, M. N. Johnson, R.*

Bellamy Storer, R.* | 12, J. H. Outhwaite, D. J. A. Caldwell, R. * 13. D. D. Hare, D.* George W. Houk, D. * 14, M. D. Harter, D.* 15. H. C. Van Voorhis, R. 4. F. C. Layton, D.* D. D. Donovan, D.* 16. A. J. Pearson, D. Geo. W. Hulick, R. 17. J. A. D. Richards, D. Geo. W. Wilson, R. 18. George P. Ikert, D. 19. S. A. Northway, R. 20. Wm. J. White, R. L. M. Strong, R. Byron Ritchie, D. 10, W. H. Enochs, R.* 21. Tom L. Johnson, D. 11. C. H. Grosvenor, R.

OREGON. B. Hermann, R.* At | W. R. Ellis, R. Atlarge. large.

PENNSYLVANIA. A. McDowell, R. At | Willam Lilly, R. 1. H. H. Bingham, R.* 15, M. B. Wright, R.* 16. A. C. Hopkins, R.* 17. S. P. Wolverton, D. Charles O'Neill, R. Wm. McAleer, R.* T. M. Mahon, R. 4. J. E. Reyburn, R.* 19. F. R. Beltzhoover, D* 20. J. D. Hicks, R. 21. D. B. Heiner, R. 22. John Dalzell, R. * A. C. Harmer, R.* J. B. Robinson, R. I. P. Wanger, R. Wm. Mutchler, D.* 23. Wm. A. Stone, R. * C. J. Erdman, D. 10. Marriott Brosius, R.* | 24. Wm. A. Sipe, D. 11. Joseph Scranton, R. 25. T. W. Phillips, R. 12. W. H. Hines, D. 26. J. E. Sibley, D. 13. James B. Reilly, D.* 27. C. W. Stone, R. 14. E. M. Woomer, D. 28. Geo. F. Kribbs, D.*

RHODE ISLAND. 1. No election. 1 2. No election.

SOUTH CAROLINA. W. H. Brawley, D.* 5. T. F. Strait, D. W. J. Talbert, D. 6. J. L. McLaurin, D. 7. E. W. Moise, D. 2. W. J. Taibert, D. 3. G. W. Shell, D.* 4. A. C. Latimer, D.

SOUTH DAKOTA. TENNESSEE.

 J. E. Washington, D*
 N. N. Cox, D.* A. A. Taylor, R.* 2. J. C. Houk, R.* 3. H. C. Snodgrass, D.*
4. Benton McMillan, D*
5. J. D. Richardson, D.*
10. Josiah Patterson, D.*

TEXAS.

9. Joseph B. Savers. D.

1 I C Hutchingon D I S C K Rell D.

2. S. B. Cooper, D. 3. C. B. Kilgore, D.* 10. Walter Gresham, D. 4. D. D. Culberson, D.* 11. W. H. Crain, D.* 5. Joseph W. Bailey, D. 12. Geo. N. Paschall, D. 6. Joseph Abbott, D. 13. J. V. Cockrill, D. 7. Geo. C. Pendleton, D. VERMONT.

1. H. H. Powers, R.* | 2. Wm. W. Grout, R.* VIRGINIA.

7. C. T. O'Ferrall, D.* 8. E. E. Meredith, D.* 2. D. C. Tyler, D. 3, George D. Wise, D.* 4. James F. Epes, D.* 9. Jas. W. Marshall, D. 5. C. A. Swanson, D. 10. H. St. G. Tucker, D.* WASHINGTON.

J. L. Wilson, R.* At | W. H. Doolittle, R. At large. large. WEST VIRGINIA.

1. J. O. Pendleton, D.* 3. J. D. Alderson, D.* 2. W. L. Wilson, D.* 4. Jas. Capehart, D.* WISCONSIN. 1. H. A. Cooper, R.
2. Charles Barwig, D.*
3. J. W. Babcock, R.
4. John L. Mitchell, D.*
9. Thomas Lynch, D.*

5. G. H. Brickner, D.* 10. N. P. Haugen, R.*

WYOMING.

1. C. D. Clark, R.*

* Re-elected. THE U. S. SENATE

How the Upper House will Stand in the 53d Congress. On March 4, 1893, 25 seats in the United

States Senate become vacant by the expiration

of the terms of that number of Senators. At the recent elections the control of these senatorial vacancies was at stake, and it is now apparent that the Democrats have captured enough of them to insure a majority in the Senate, regardless of any combination which can be made between the Republicans and People's Party, should such combination be thought of, which is not at all probable. If Montana, California and Wyoming elect Democratic Senators, as is now indicated by the latest returns from those States, the Democrats will have at the beginning of the 53d Congress as many Senators as the Republicans and People's Party combined, and with the deciding vote of Vice-President Stevenson, would be able to organize the Senate. As a matter of fact, however, the Democrats can rely upon the co-operation of a majority of the People's Party Senators much more certainly than can the Republicans, which removes all doubt about the

organization of the next Senate. Of the 25 seats which become vacant on the 4th of next March the Democrats will elect 13, the Republicans nine, and the People's Party three-Senator Stewart, of Nevada, formerly holding that position as a Republican-being one of the latter party, having flopped over on the silver question. The Democrats lose no seat they now hold, and will gain five from the Republicans, one each in California, Montana. New York, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. The People's Party gain Senators from the Republicans in Kansas and Nebraska, besides Senator Stewart in Nevada, already mentioned. Some doubts surround the complexion of the Legislatures in California, Nebraska, Montana, and Wyoming, but the latest returns all state that the Democrats have control in California, Montana, and Wyoming, and the People's Party in Nebraska. Besides this, the late elections will have a bearing on the complexion of the United States Senate in 1895, because many of the members of the State Legislatures elected this Fall will hold over, and will have a vote for Senators whose terms of service expire March

Read "Better than a Pension," on page 4. Spread of the English Language. [Macmillan's Magazine.]

In 100 years the United States will probably

have as many inhabitants as China, and it is not likely that Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Cape will fall much short of half their total, especially if England be reckoned with them. Some have indeed been found to maintain that English will not be the language of the whole, even, of the United States, while others point to the vigorous vitality of the French spoken by the French-Canadians and the recrudescence of the Welch in the British Islands as hints that languages die hard. But it is impossible to suppose that such consideration can affect the main question. There are already signs that English is becoming the literary language of Europe. Prof. Vambery, a Hungarian, published his auto-biography first in English dress. The Dutch author of 'The Sin of Joost Aveling" wrote his novel, "An Old Maid," in English, and the author of "The Crustacea of Norway," himself presumably a Norwegian, frankly owns in his advertisement that to obtain the largest possible circulation for his book it will be issued in the English language.

England Rejoices.

It is understood in British commercial circles having to do with the United States that "a passive relaxation of the McKiniey bill' will come into operation very soon. Especially in the districts of Wales where the tin-plate industries are the main support of the people, is the election of Cleveland hailed with joy. But all over the country a load seems to be lifted from the industrial population, whether manufacturers or employees, and it is none too soon, for in the tinware districts alone 8.000 men are unemployed and starving.

Notices were issued Friday of the immediate resumption of business all over the tin-ware districts of Millingrifflth, Swansea, and Liancily, and the old Lodge Works, in which business has been suspended for months. A hundred mills in the Welsh trade which have been shut down are making preparatious for a general and extensive opening.

Nervous headache, sick headache, and similar troubles are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers.

GRAPES IN NEW YORK.

The first parties to commence grape culture for New York markets were Messrs, Kniffin, Thorn & Heath, of Clintondale, Ulster County, After a few years these gentlemen commenced to sell vines to others, who, upon learning of the wonderful success and the large prices these gentlemen were getting, were induced to go into the grape culture also. And from that day to this the growing of grapes has steadily increased, and one cannot ride through Ulster County to day without witnessing immense vineyards. Acres and acres have been set out, but there have been so many who have gone into the business that it is like everything else, there is not much profit in it, and what little there is the commission merchant and middlemen get the most of.

Grapes at the present writing are bringing from two and a half cents to three cents per pound. They are shipped in what are called gift crates, which are not returnable, and they cost, including one partition and eight tills, about 20 cents each, and hold about 40 pounds of grapes. We will say a man gets two and a half cents a pound. He has his freight, cartage, commission and cutting and packing, and 20 cents each for Lis crates, to pay. His net proceeds are just about 30 or 40 cents on a crate of grapes. Growers generally pay 10 cents per hour for cutting and packing.

A great many farmers who have been in the habit of doing only farm work, such as raising grain, etc., have set out their large farms in fruit, and consequently a man with only three or four acres stands very little show; because just as soon as the fruit market is good and prices are up these farmers go to work and rush tons upon tons of fruit into the market, and the consequence is that there is a glut, and down go the prices; whereas if these farmers had not had all this large amount of fruit the man with a small place would have obtained more benefit of the high prices. We do not mean by this to cast any blame upon the farmers, but only to show those who think there are lots of money in fruit that such is not the case unless a man has lots of it. The men who have large quantities of fruit are not so much affected by the low prices as is the man with only three or

four acres, and less. A grower of fruit is in one sense of the word a speculator. He sends his fruit to market, and has to take what he gets, and grin and bear it. One day he may get a big price, the next day not enough to pay the freight on it, and so it goes. But it is just so in all kinds of business. Competition is great everywhere."-W. R. ORDWAY, Milton, N. Y. WINTER DAIRYING.

T. L. Haecker of the Minnesota Experiment Station brings forward the following facts to show why it is better to have cows calve in the

To illustrate how even the flow of milk can be maintained during the Winter by good care he takes the record of five average cows at the Minnesota State Farm. Some of these cows came in early in June, and others at different periods up to September. The five cows gave on the 10th day of November 114.75 pounds of milk, containing 5.46 pounds of fat, equivalent to 6.8 pounds of butter. Now they are giving 92.25 pounds of milk, containing 5.2 pounds of butter a day, or only 3.10 of a pound less than they gave last Fall.

Upon the supposition that the five cows gave 6.5 pounds of butter per day, and that the butter brought 25 cents per pound, the receipts from them during 140 days amount to \$227.50 The cows referred to are ordinary grades, costing from \$20 to \$35. Their average weight is just 800 pounds, the best one weighing 740 pounds. The value of feed required for the five cows, for the period stated, depends much upon locality, and the reader can make his own calculations; but the writer is confident that the net profits would range from \$100 to \$125. How large a wheat field will it take to bring you a net profit equalito it, and how many days' labor will it require to produce it?

KANSAS'S PROSPERITY. The report of Secretary Mobiler, of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, in regard to wheat shows a total Winter-wheat product for the State of 70,035,980 bushels, and an average yield per acre for the State of 18.33, the total Winter-wheat area being 3,820,013 acres. Spring wheat is also good, making on a Spring-wheat area of 309,816 acres a total Spring-wheat product of 4,502,926 bushels, and an average yield per acre for the State of 14.53 bushels, The total aggregate wheat product for the State, therefore, on the final estimate, is 74,-538,906 bushels.

It is yet too early for the final estimate of the corn crop of Kansas, but our correspondents place the probable yield per acre of this cereal for the entire State at 25 bushels. This average yield per acre applied to the corn area of the State (5,603,588 acres) would give a total corn product of 140,059,929 bushels. Correspondents report the average yield

per acre of oats for the state at 28.04 bushels,

which on an area of 1,559,049 acres, gives a

total oats product for the State of 43,722,-

484 bushels. The average yield per acre of rye for the State is placed at 16.9 bushels. This on an acreage of 239,173 acres makes the rye product of the State, 4,042,613 bushels.

Average yield reported for the State, 27.8 bushels per acre; area 138,226 acres. Total product, 3,842,954 bushels. Correspondents report dry weather in all

portions of the State during September, and in consequence wheat sowing has been greatly retarded. In cases where ground was plowed early (July and August), when in good condition, there has been sufficient moisture to germinate the seed, but the dry and warm weather has been unfavorable to its growth, and in some cases the plant is reported as suffering.

Many farmers whose ground was prepared and ready early in September postponed seeding, waiting for cooler weather and a moister

Other farmers whose plowing was delayed have since been unable to put their ground in proper condition, and seeding is necessarily delayed. Not half the wheat to be sown in Kansas this season was in the ground Oct. 1. If weather conditions should be favorable during October, our correspondents say the area sown to wheat this Fall will equal, and in many places surpass, that of a year ago. If, however, unfavorable conditions continue, the acreage will be less.

The Pinkerton Men.

The employment of private police, or "Pinkerton Men" as the whole class have come to be called since the Homestead tragedy, has called forth a great deal of discussion. The contention on the one hand is that an individual has the right to defend himself and his property by any means he can command; on the other, it is de-clared that this method is only a species of private justice (like lynching) and should not be allowed to take the place of dependence on law and its enforcement by legal authority.

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